

5.c. - Colorado River Operations



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO:
LC-4211
PRJ-23.00

JUN 27 2011

Honorable Edward Drusina, P. E.
Commissioner, United States Section
International Boundary and Water Commission
The Commons, Building C, Suite 306
4171 North Mesa Street
El Paso, TX 79902

Subject: Revised Schedule of Calendar Year 2011 Water Deliveries to Mexico

Dear Commissioner Drusina:

The Bureau of Reclamation received your letter dated May 20, 2011, informing us of Mexico's request to modify the 2011 delivery schedule of Colorado River water to Mexico to effect deliveries of arranged water to the Santa Clara Wetland pursuant to Minute No. 316. The requested modification consists of an increase of 3,628 thousand cubic meters (2,941 acre-feet) for the month of June with a decrease in the same amount for the month of August.

Reclamation confirms its ability to execute the requested deliveries according to the schedule provided by your office, which shows deliveries at the Northerly International Boundary, deliveries at the Southerly Land Boundary, and diversions at Parker Dam for deliveries to Tijuana. These deliveries of Colorado River water to Mexico during calendar year 2011 are in accordance with Article 15 of the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico, Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, dated February 3, 1944, and Minutes No. 242, 314, and 316 of the International Boundary and Water Commission. The enclosed schedule shows the monthly deliveries provided by your office converted to acre-feet for use in our forecast.

As in previous years, Reclamation will continue to advise your office regarding Colorado River operations as they proceed. We appreciate your cooperation and assistance in planning river operations and in dealing with other issues associated with management of the Colorado River. If you have questions regarding Reclamation's ability to execute the requested deliveries, please call Mr. Paul Matuska, Water Accounting and Verification Group Manager, at 702-293-8164.

Sincerely,

Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Anna Morales
Area Operations Manager, Yuma Office
International Boundary and
Water Commission
1940 South Third Avenue, Suite A
Yuma, AZ 85364

Ms. Sandra A. Fabritz-Whitney
Director
Arizona Department of
Water Resources
3550 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Mr. John D'Antonio
State Engineer
State Engineer's Office
State of New Mexico
PO Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102

Ms. Jennifer Gimbel
Director
Colorado Water
Conservation Board
1313 Sherman Street, Room 721
Denver, CO 80123

Mr. Don A. Ostler
Executive Director
Upper Colorado River Commission
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(w/encl to ea)

Mr. Christopher Harris
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Board of
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Mr. James D. Salo
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Commission of
Nevada
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Las Vegas, NV 89101

Mr. Patrick Tyrell
State Engineer
State Engineer's Office
State of Wyoming
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Cheyenne, WY 82022-0370

Mr. Dennis Strong
Director
Utah Division of Water Resources
PO Box 146201
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6201

CY2011 COLORADO RIVER WATER DELIVERIES FOR MEXICO

27-May-11

Month	PREVIOUS SCHEDULE Colorado River at Morelos Dam (NIB)		CHANGE		NEW SCHEDULE				Diversions at Parker Dam to Effect Emergency Deliveries to Tijuana		Deliveries to Santa Clara Wetland in accordance with Minute No. 316		TOTAL DELIVERY	
	Acre-Feet	KCM	KCM	%	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM
JAN	116,170	143,295	0	0%	116,170	143,295	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	128,113	158,026
FEB	143,978	177,595	0	0%	143,978	177,595	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	155,921	192,326
MAR	183,484	226,325	0	0%	183,484	226,325	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	195,427	241,056
APR ¹	177,180	218,549	0	0%	177,180	218,549	11,943	14,731	0	0	2,941	3,628	192,064	236,908
MAY ²	99,569	122,817	0	0%	99,569	122,817	11,172	13,781	0	0	0	0	110,741	136,598
JUN ³	101,741	125,497	3628	3%	104,682	129,125	11,943	14,731	0	0	2,941	3,628	119,566	147,484
JUL ¹	108,886	134,310	0	0%	108,886	134,310	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	120,829	149,041
AUG ³	83,985	103,594	-3628	-4%	81,043	99,966	11,557	14,256	0	0	0	0	92,600	114,222
SEP	78,135	96,379	0	0%	78,135	96,379	11,172	13,781	0	0	0	0	89,307	110,160
OCT	56,799	70,061	0	0%	56,799	70,061	10,437	12,874	585	722	0	0	67,821	83,656
NOV	97,713	120,528	0	0%	97,713	120,528	11,557	14,256	0	0	0	0	109,270	134,784
DEC	106,451	131,307	0	0%	106,451	131,307	11,890	14,666	0	0	0	0	118,341	145,973
=====														
TOTAL	1,354,091	1,670,256	0		1,354,090	1,670,256	139,443	171,999	585	722	5,882	7,256	1,500,000	1,850,233

Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated Jan 11, 2011.

1/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated April 1, 2011. Schedule dated Mar 8, 2011.

2/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated April 1, 2011. Schedule dated Mar 14, 2011.

3/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated May 20, 2011. Schedule dated May 3, 2011.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO:

LC-4220
WTR-4.03

JUN 28 2011

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Honorable Timothy Williams
Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363

Subject: Calendar Year 2011 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy (IOPP) Payback
Obligation for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (Tribe) in California (Your Letter Dated
June 1, 2011)

Dear Chairman Williams:

I am in receipt of your letter responding to my request of March 17, 2011, that the Tribe submit a revised IOPP payback plan demonstrating how it will meet its payback obligation for calendar year 2011. Your letter identified several concerns regarding the Bureau of Reclamation's administration of the IOPP and the ability of the Tribe to implement additional conservation measures during the remainder of calendar year 2011 in order to meet its payback obligation.

As your letter notes, Reclamation and the Tribe have historically maintained a good working relationship, and I am confident this will lend itself to the development of a cooperative solution. I welcome the opportunity to meet with you and other tribal representatives, and agree that bringing people together may help us to engage in a constructive dialogue and develop a strategy for moving forward in a manner that addresses the Tribe's concerns. A member of my staff will contact your office to arrange a meeting date and time that are mutually convenient.

If you have questions, please contact Mr. Steven C. Hvinden, Chief, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, at 702-293-8414.

Sincerely,

Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

cc: See next page.

Subject: CY 2011 Payback Obligation for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

cc: Ms. Janice Staudte
Superintendent
Colorado River Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
12124 First Avenue
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Christopher Harris
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Board of
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Mr. James D. Salo
Interim Executive Director
Colorado River Commission of
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Ms. Catherine Wilson
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Arizona Department of Water Resources
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Mr. John Algots
Director
Department of Physical Resources
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363-2299

SFGate.com

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Article

SFGate.com

Ground broken in Blythe for massive solar plant

Friday, June 17, 2011

(06-17) 14:27 PDT Blythe, Calif. (AP) --

What will be the world's largest solar power plant is a major milestone in the nation's march toward a renewable energy world and a more stable economy, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar said Friday during a groundbreaking ceremony.

His department is working on 19 renewable energy projects on public lands, he said. "The goal is to secure the energy future of the United States of America and we will give priority to these projects," Salazar said. Most of the projects are in the West.

Government and corporate leaders lifted shovels full of dirt to toast the largest of the projects, the Blythe Solar Power Project in the California desert, 225 miles east of Los Angeles.

The estimated cost of the plant is \$4 billion. The U.S. Department of Energy has pledged a \$2.1 billion loan guarantee to support it.

The first phase of construction will put 1,000 people to work and create hundreds of permanent jobs. The second phase will do the same, Salazar said. When finished, the plant will generate enough electricity to power 300,000 homes, he said.

The Blythe project was developed by Solar Millennium, a German solar developer. The firm didn't cut corners and didn't skip any environment checks or balances, Salazar said.

The Bureau of Land Management required Solar Millennium to provide funding for more than 8,000 acres to mitigate the project's impact on desert tortoise, western burrowing owl, bighorn sheep and Mojave fringe-toed lizard habitat.

President Barack Obama wants to generate 80 percent of the nation's electricity from clean energy sources by 2035. Friday's groundbreaking is "proof we are meeting our ambitious goals," Salazar said.

"This was a true partnership and it is winning on every single level," said John Laird, California's secretary of natural resources. "It creates thousands of jobs, balances habitat protection with renewables and lessens dependence on foreign oil and fossil fuels."

Public lands are owned by 300 million Americans, said Bob Abbey, director of the Bureau of Land Management. So approved projects have to have public benefits, and there was no question about the Blythe plant, he said.

"California has been a mecca for pioneers, for creators, for people who break new ground," Gov. Jerry Brown said.

"We can give full vent to our imagination and make commitments to investments that create California jobs that deal with our energy needs and, at the same time, respect our environment," Brown said.

"Naysayers of negativity" claim California has a dysfunctional government and a bad business climate and there may be some truth in both allegations, Brown said.

"But today we are looking out at the possibility of unimagined wealth that can be produced with cooperation, risk-taking, government assistance and hard old-fashioned work of manufacturing, transportation and all the other things that go to making stuff happen."

<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2011/06/17/state/n142728D37.DTL>

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PACIFIC
INSTITUTE



Municipal Deliveries of Colorado River Basin Water

Michael J. Cohen
June 2011

Executive Summary

The iconic Colorado River supplies water to millions of people in fast-growing cities in the Colorado River's watershed, such as Las Vegas, Mexicali, Phoenix, and St. George, Utah (see [Figure ES-1](#) at the end of the Executive Summary). Tens of millions of people outside the watershed, from Denver to Albuquerque and from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, San Diego, and Tijuana, also receive water exported from the basin to meet at least some of their residential and commercial water needs. More than half of the people receiving water from the basin live in southern California. In fact, about 70 percent of the people that receive water from the basin do not actually live in the basin. This study reports population and water delivery data and trends for 100 cities and water agencies that use Colorado River basin water, compiling such information for the first time in one location.

These municipal deliveries — which include deliveries to the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors, as well as some landscape irrigation, but do not include deliveries to agriculture, energy producers, or mining — comprise only about 15 percent of total Colorado River use (agriculture uses more than 70 percent). However, municipal deliveries are the fastest-growing sector, driving demands for additional water supplies, placing pressure on a river system that is over-allocated and facing a supply-demand imbalance, as well as the prospect of long-term declines in run-off due to climate change.

The number of people relying at least in part on water from the Colorado River basin increased by roughly 10 million people from 1990 to 2008, to a total of almost 35 million. Much of this increase occurred in areas experiencing extraordinary population growth: several cities in Arizona and Utah more than tripled in population between 1990 and 2008. The Las Vegas metropolitan area added upwards of a million people, more than doubling in size. Tijuana also roughly doubled in size, adding more than 800,000 people reliant on Colorado River water for an estimated 90 percent of their water supply.

Total water deliveries by these 100 agencies increased from about 6.1 million acre-feet in 1990 to about 6.7 million acre-feet in 2008. The volume of Colorado River basin water deliveries by these agencies also increased by about 0.6 million acre-feet over this period, from 2.8 million acre-feet to 3.4 million acre-feet, rising from 46 percent to 51 percent of total deliveries. The agencies delivering water in southern California actually delivered four percent less water in 2008 than they had in 1990, despite delivering water to almost 3.6 million more people. In fact, 28 water agencies in five different states delivered less water in 2008 than they had in 1990, despite population growth in their service areas.

Almost every one of the water agencies included in the study experienced declines in per capita deliveries from 1990 to 2008. People and business are demanding less water than they did in 1990. This report does not attempt to determine the causes of these declines, but it does quantify these changes over time, giving a picture of trends for municipal water providers. The majority of people receiving water from the Colorado River basin live in areas where per capita deliveries dropped an average of at least one percent per year from 1990 to 2008, generating substantial long-term declines. Many of these areas showed substantial reductions in per capita deliveries

from delivery rates that were already much lower than average for the 100 agencies; it was not just the high per-capita-use agencies that demonstrated large reductions in per capita deliveries. Because of these substantial per capita declines, municipal water deliveries were roughly two million acre-feet lower than they would have been had per capita deliveries remained constant from 1990 to 2008.

Nine agencies' per capita deliveries actually increased from 1990 to 2008, though these agencies provide water to only about two percent of the total population receiving water from the basin. If the water agencies in this study had all experienced per capita declines of at least one percent, total deliveries would have increased by about 300,000 acre-feet, only half as much as the actual increase in municipal deliveries by these agencies. While small in comparison with the two million acre-foot reduction already achieved, 300,000 acre-feet is still a sizeable volume of deliveries that could have been avoided if the agencies with less than one percent average annual per capita reductions had been more efficient.

Total municipal water deliveries by agencies delivering water from the Colorado River basin increased by more than 600,000 acre-feet between 1990 and 2008, taking water from a basin that faces a future challenged by diminished supply and continued population growth. Yet the water delivery trends of many of these water agencies offer a route forward, where growth can be accommodated within existing supplies and total demands on the basin actually decline over time. The large number of water agencies from many parts of the Colorado River basin states and Mexico that have already achieved substantial declines in per capita deliveries demonstrate what increased water efficiency and conservation can accomplish and should encourage the less successful agencies to promote conservation and efficiency more aggressively in their own service areas.

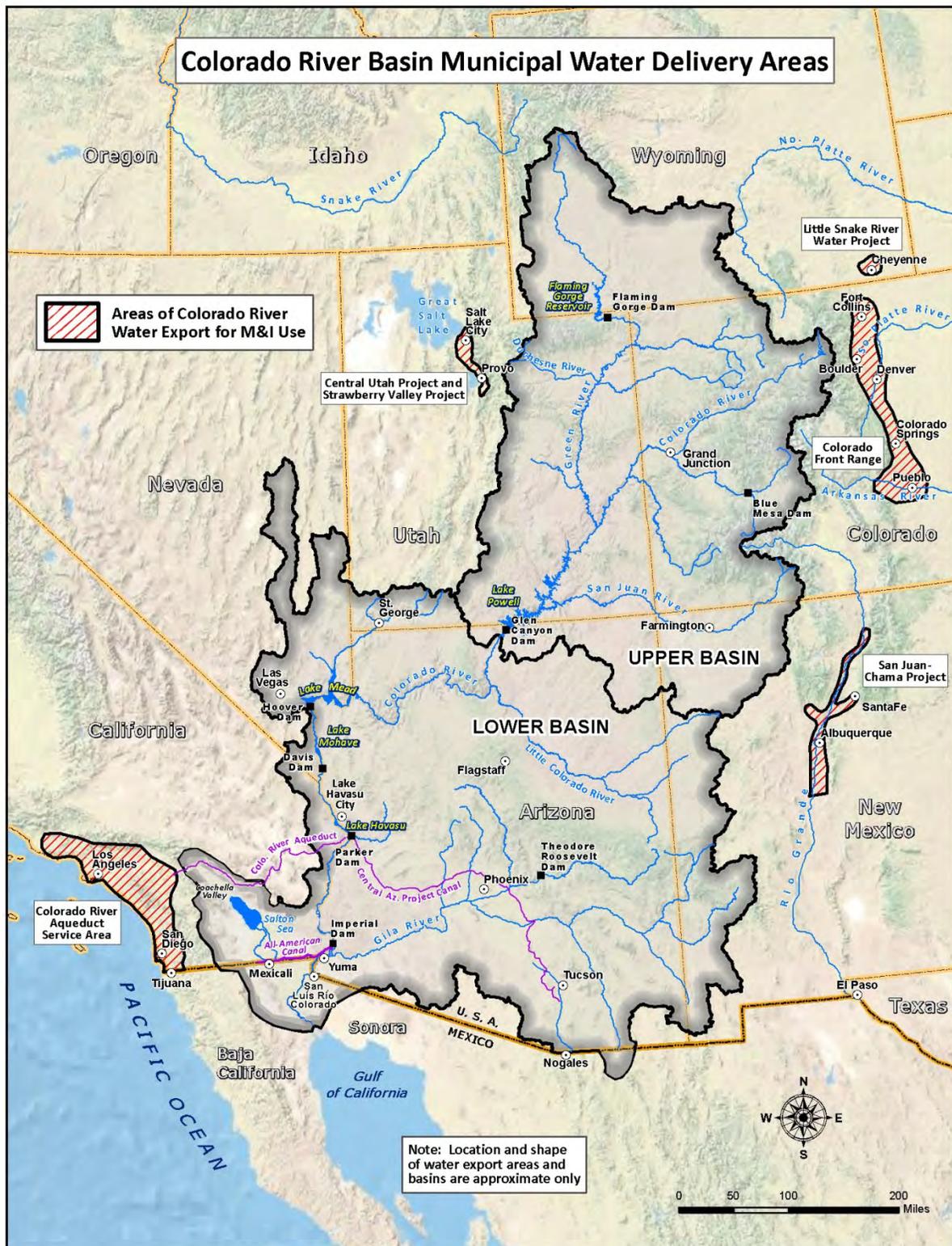


Figure ES-1. The Colorado River Basin and Service Areas of Agencies Delivering Colorado River water¹

WYOMING BUSINESS REPORT

PRINT | CLOSE WINDOW

6/27/2011 - 2:22:20 PM

Pipeline developer wants to add hydropower

By Wyoma Groenenberg

The developer of a pipeline project that would pump water from Flaming Gorge Reservoir in southwestern Wyoming to Colorado's Front Range now is proposing to incorporate hydropower into the project.

According to the Denver Post, Aaron Million invited collaboration on his water project, which would pipe water from the reservoir, which is fed by the Green River, to the Front Range, now experiencing a boom. Million, owner of Million Conservation Resources Group, also has invited collaboration on his \$3 billion project.

Moving water could help generate electricity for the nation's power grid, as well, Million said. He recently asked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which regulates construction in wetlands, to suspend work on the environmental review of the project initiated by the agency.

He likely will pursue permitting through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission instead, he said, due to the emerging "alternative energy" dimension. Million said elevation changes between Wyoming and Colorado enable generation of 70 megawatts of power and that this could be increased to 500 to 1,000 megawatts.

Army Corps regulatory specialist Rena Brand confirmed her review is on hold until July 5 while Million talks with FERC officials.

FERC's review process is more structured, Million said, with firm deadlines that could help him meet a 2-1/2-year timetable for securing permits.

Meanwhile, others have expressed skepticism and uncertainty about the project, which also causes concerns over environmental issues, the Post story says. A south-metro group is pressing ahead in a rival effort to sustain future growth by diverting Flaming Gorge water to Colorado.

Opponents are raising concerns that the proposals to divert 250,000 acre-feet would hurt fish and other aquatic life in the upper Colorado River Basin.

"This is an expensive and technically complicated wild goose chase," said Stacy Tellinghuisen, senior analyst at Boulder-based Western Resource Advocates, an environmental-policy group.

Launching a stakeholder dialogue now "makes no sense" and "will divert resources and attention from more realistic solutions," Colorado River District manager Eric Kuhn said in a memo to state round-table members.

The south-metro water group — led by Parker Water and Sanitation District manager Frank Jaeger and South Metro Water Supply Authority director Rod Kuharich — has been meeting with municipal authorities in Wyoming and Colorado.

"Collaboration on a project like this is critical," Million told the Denver Post. The company has received offers of "several hundred million dollars of equity capital" to build a pipeline, Million said, declining to give details.

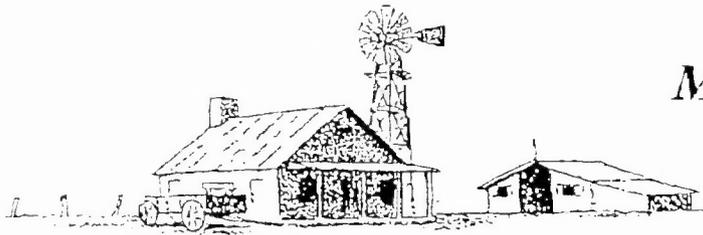
"The water is to be developed for the citizens of [Colorado]. We wanted to assist with the supply

in the municipal areas," Million told the Post. "On the agricultural side, we believe adding water to the system will help alleviate the continuing dry-up of agriculture along the Front Range."

There also has been opposition to moving water out of Flaming Gorge. Opponents have argued that the reservoir provides recreational opportunities and increases the amount of tourism dollars spent in the area. Others along the Wyoming I-80 corridor also have expressed opposition.

For example, in 2009, the City of Laramie opposed construction of the project and recommended that "the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Wyoming Board of Control withhold any and all permits and approvals for the proposed project," a resolution of the Laramie City Council shows.

The resolution continues saying that "250,000 acre-feet of water from the Green River upstream of Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater County across the state of Wyoming, including a portion of Albany County [and] entails utilizing Lake Hattie in Albany County," which could facilitate the influx of invasive water species, noxious weeds, hurt Wyoming's fishing and agricultural industries, and more.



Mojave Desert Heritage and Cultural Association

15 June 2011

Subject: Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project

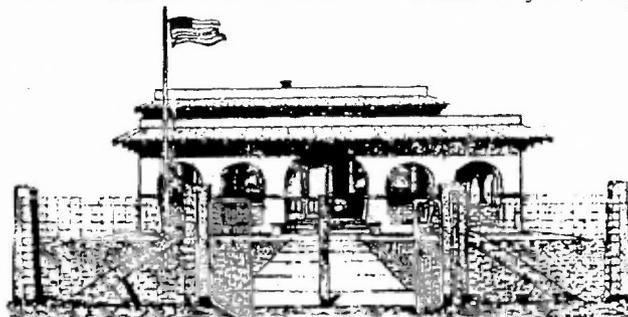
Dear East Mojave Neighbor:

The Cadiz Valley Water project is the resurrected plan of ten years ago by which Cadiz, Inc., a Los Angeles-based company and major landowner in the East Mojave, intends to use the Cadiz Valley aquifer for water storage and build a pipeline from the aquifer to the Colorado River Aqueduct for the purpose of making water transfers with other water agencies. Through their lead water agency, Santa Margarita Water District, Cadiz also intends to draw down water from the surrounding watersheds to cause additional water to flow into the Cadiz Valley aquifer. This last element is what causes us concern.

The Mojave Desert Heritage and Cultural Association (MDHCA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit historical society operating a 75-acre cultural center in the community of Goffs, California. Like you, the MDHCA is a landowner in the East Mojave Desert and located within the so-called Fenner Watershed. In March of this year, the MDHCA received a Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR (NOP) for the Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project which has raised some concerns among our board members.

The Fenner Watershed is a large 1,100-square-mile region of the East Mojave that extends from the New York Mountains in the north, to the Bristol Mountains in the west, to Goffs in the east, and south to Cadiz Valley. The project intends to draw down 50,000 acre feet of groundwater per year from the Cadiz Valley aquifer to induce water from the higher elevations to flow down and replenish the aquifer. That means groundwater from Round Valley, Gold Valley, Fourth of July Canyon, Pinto Valley, Lanfair Valley, Vontrigger, Fenner Valley and all points in between will be intentionally siphoned out from under our properties and the local springs to refill the Cadiz Valley aquifer 70 miles to the south.

The MDHCA is not averse to the concept of recovering groundwater that naturally discharges to the atmosphere or the concept of using an aquifer to store surplus surface water supplies and extracting these stored supplies during dry years. But we are concerned that the planned draw down of 50,000 acre feet per year (AFY) from the Fenner Watershed by the Cadiz Valley project may negatively impact the quality or quantity of the water of our wells in Goffs and the wells of you, our neighbors.



Goff's Schoolhouse
37198 Lanfair Road — G-15
Essex, California 92332

The projected draw down of 50,000 AFY is characterized by Cadiz as sustainable. Yet the recoverable water model illustrated in the Cadiz Water Conservation Project presentation by CH2M HILL dated February 8, 2010 indicates previous estimates of recoverable water as low as 2,070 to 10,343 AFY (USGS, 2000) to a high of 15,839 to 41,539 AFY (GSSI, 1999). Two aspects of this data are of concern;

- 1) the planned draw down of 50,000 AFY creates an annual water deficit of ~8,500 acre feet using the highest estimate (41,539 AFY) or an annual deficit of nearly 40,000 acre feet using the lowest estimate (10,343 AFY), and,
- 2) the estimates from the three sources cited (GSSI, USGS, Davison and Rose) vary so widely that it calls into question the reliability of any of the estimates.

Regardless of how one looks at the information it is difficult to see how the data supports characterizing the projected 50,000 AFY draw down as sustainable.

The MDHCA is resolute in the absolute need for early identification of any negative trend or the detection of any unanticipated impacts to the water in our wells and the wells of our many neighbors. Otherwise, it may be too late to reverse negative trends and impacts once a problem is detected. Therefore, the MDHCA has strongly recommended to Cadiz:

- 1) Including within the Cadiz Valley project a water monitoring program for the Fenner Watershed to measure any impacts, negative or positive, to the quality or quantity of water used for domestic, commercial, livestock, and agricultural purposes. Monitoring stations should be located near the highest point of the watershed (Lanfair Valley) and other critical points, and operate for one year prior to any draw down of water from the Fenner Watershed. The monitoring program should continue throughout the 50-year life of the project.
- 2) Setting thresholds of water quality and quantity for each station of the monitoring program to determine the occurrence of negative impacts to all water use. Any measurements falling outside the set thresholds of the Cadiz Valley project monitoring program should immediately initiate mitigation actions.
- 3) Including predefined mitigation actions that would immediately halt the draw down of water from the Fenner Watershed to avoid any further loss of water quality or quantity for those who are dependent upon it.
- 4) Having a third party conduct the monitoring program, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, or Bureau of Land Management. The data from the monitoring program should be shared with both Cadiz and the affected community.

Insufficient Notification to Landowners within the Fenner Watershed

The MDHCA has also recommended that the Cadiz Valley project recognize the vast amount of private land and the large number of residents with domestic wells within the

Fenner Watershed. It's worth noting the special status of private property within the Mojave National Preserve (MNP). The California Desert Protection Act (CDPA) of 1994 specifically states that private property within the boundaries of the MNP are under the jurisdiction and governance of the County of San Bernardino, California, and are not treated as federally managed public lands.

The MDHCA became aware of the Cadiz Valley project by means of a stakeholder package in the mail. Some of our board members are also residents and property owners within the Fenner Watershed. A survey of our neighbors confirmed that not all residents and property owners in the affected area were notified by Cadiz, Inc. of the potential impact of the Cadiz Valley project to their water and their property, *even though there are over 3,000 private properties in the East Mojave owned by about 2,000 unique individuals (as of 2006)*. That is quite a large constituency for Cadiz to exclude from the project notification process. We believe you'll agree this is a significant omission and amounts to insufficient notification of stakeholders with regard to the Cadiz Valley project.

The MDHCA Board of Directors feel it our duty as neighbors and servants of society to bring this information to your attention. Although the MDHCA has made the above arguments to Cadiz on our own behalf, we suggest that you, our neighbors, contact the Cadiz Valley project, your county, state, and federal representatives to ensure your voices are heard. You can write to the project at:

Tom Barnes
ESA
626 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Email: cadizproject@esassoc.com

For more Cadiz Valley project information, browse the following online links:

Santa Margarita Water District (lead agency) announcement
<http://www.smwd.com/operations/the-cadiz-valley-project.html>

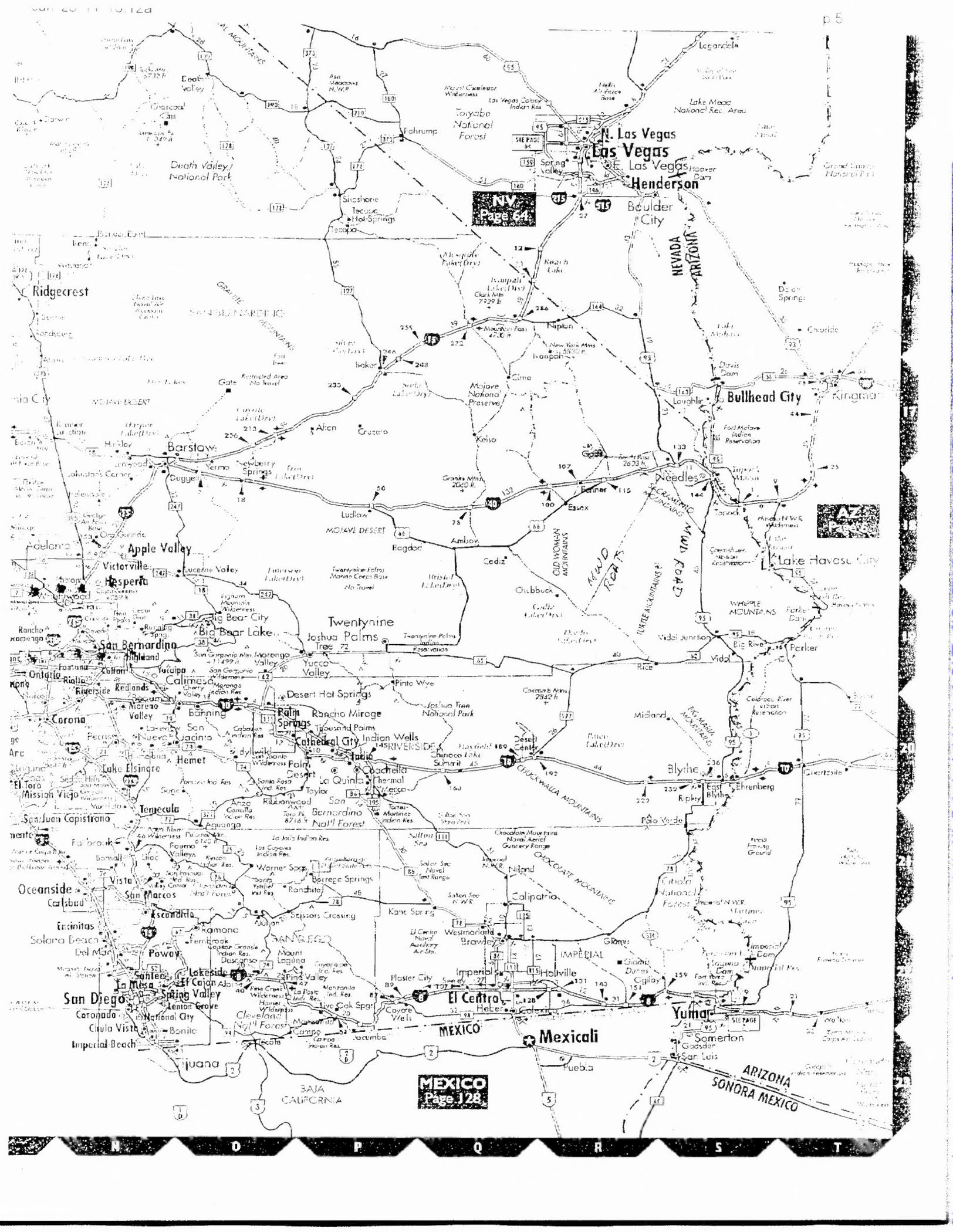
Cadiz project overview and CH2M Hill Science Presentation
<http://www.cadizinc.com/what-we-do/water/index.html>

Cadiz Valley project in the news
<http://www.delicious.com/guzzlernewsfeed/cadiz>

Sincerely,



Chris S. Ervin
Director



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AZ

MEXICO Page 128

N O P Q R S T

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River commission names new executive director

Posted: Jun 21, 2011 1:21 AM PDT

Updated: Jul 05, 2011 4:13 AM PDT

Posted By Kristen Kidman - [email](#)

LAS VEGAS (FOX5) - The Colorado River Commission of Nevada announced the appointment of Jayne Harkins as the new executive director.

She will serve as the commission's organizational leader and executive administrator starting Aug. 1.

Harkins had previously worked 27 years with the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

The Colorado River Commission provides water and power to customers in the southern part of Nevada, and represents the state in events pertaining to the Colorado River.



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